

REMARKS

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-4 under 35 USC 103 as being obvious over Inaba et al. (JP 401008674) in view of Mizuno (USP 6,018,189), stating that Inaba et al. discloses bumps 4 on said surface of said semiconductor chip 1 provided with a recess in a surface thereof that faces each of the leads 9 with the recess being in the shape of an inverted truncated pyramid and comprising guide surfaces that are inclined surfaces that are formed between a bottom of said recess and open edges of said recess and directs Applicant's attention to Figs. 1 and 2 of Inaba et al., but states that Inaba et al. fails to disclose leads provided with a projection being formed at one end thereof so as to be bonded to each of the bumps, said projection being formed with guided surfaces that are inclined surfaces; Mizuno discloses a lead with an inclined surface that is bonded to the bump; and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Inaba et al. in view of the teachings of Mizuno.

In reply thereto, Applicant has carefully reviewed Inaba et al. and respectfully submits that the structure shown in Figs. 1(a) and 1(b) are merely squares or rectangular slots. The same can be said of the structure shown in Figs. 2(a) through 2(d). In addition, Applicant respectfully submits that in Fig. 1(c) is merely shown a triangular cutout. In contrast thereto, Applicant's invention requires a recess in the shape of an inverted truncated pyramid. Applicant respectfully submits that a pyramid is a structure with a square base and four triangular sides meeting at a point or a solid figure having a polygonal base wherein the sides of which form the basis of a triangular surfaces meeting at a common vertex (see page 1468 of Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, enclosed herewith). In addition, Applicant respectfully submits that the word truncated further describes the shape of the recess and requires that part of the pyramid, namely the point be cutoff (see definition of "truncated" in Webster's Dictionary of the English Language at page 1963 enclosed herewith). Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that Inaba et al. does not teach a recess of the shape required of Applicant's invention.

Applicant has further carefully reviewed Mizuno and particularly Fig. 7 thereof and respectfully submits that in Fig. 7 is shown leads 3 with a triangular shaped slot and a semiconductor chip 1 with bumps 2. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that Mizuno does not teach that which the Examiner states it does.

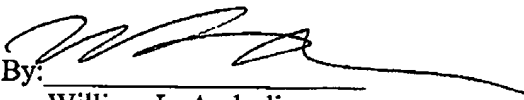
In view of the above, therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that the combination of Inaba et al. and Mizuno is not Applicant's invention and claims 1-4 are not obvious over Inaba et al. in view of Mizuno.

In view of the above, therefore, it is respectfully requested that this Amendment be entered, favorably considered and the case passed to issue.

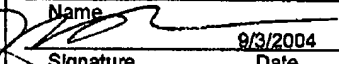
Please charge any additional costs incurred by or in order to implement this Amendment or required by any requests for extensions of time to KODA & ANDROLIA DEPOSIT ACCOUNT NO. 11-1445.

Respectfully submitted,

KODA & ANDROLIA

By: 
William L. Androlia
Reg. No. 27,177

2029 Century Park East
Suite. 1430
Los Angeles, CA 90067
Tel: (310) 277-1391
Fax: (310) 277-4118

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Signature	Date

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

UNABRIDGED

Encyclopedic Edition



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NEW YORK

Pygmy

pyrhellometer

3. [p-] any person, animal, or plant abnormally undersized; a dwarf.
 4. [p-] an insignificant person or thing.
 Also spelled *Pigmy*.
Pygmy, *a.* 1. of the Pygmies.
 2. [p-] very small.
 3. [p-] insignificant.
 Also spelled *Pigmy*.
pygmy antelope; the klesnebok.
pygmy goats; any of a group of very small goats.
pygmy owl; the gnome owl.
pygmy parrot; a very small green parrot, not larger than a sparrow, of the genus *Nasiroria* and native to New Guinea and the adjacent islands.
pygmy-weed, *n.* a minute, annual plant, *Tillaea simplex*, having inconspicuous solitary white flowers, sessile in their axis.
Py-gō-bran'chi-ā, *n. pl.* [Gr. *pygē*, rump, and *branchis*, gills.] a group of gastropods having a wreath of gills around the anus.
py-gō-pod, *n.* [Gr. *pygē*, rump, and *podos*, foot.] any bird of the *Pygopodes*.
Py-gōp'ē-dēs, *n. pl.* an order of web-footed birds in which the legs are placed far back of the middle, causing the body to be nearly erect when standing. The grebes, loons, auks, and divers are included in this order.
Py-gō-pod'i-dae, *n. pl.* a family of lizards having no forelegs and undeveloped hind legs. They are native to Australia.
py-gōp'ē-dous, *a.* pertaining to or resembling the *Pygopodes*.
py-gō-stylē, *n.* [Gr. *pygē*, rump, and *stilos*, column.] a plate of bone made up of caudal vertebrae joined together and forming the last bone of the spinal column in most birds; the vomer.
py'g, *a.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *-ic*.] of pus; purulent.
py'in, *n.* [Gr. *pyon*, pus.] a mixture of proteins found in pus.
py-jā-mās, *n. pl.* pajamas; British spelling.
pyk'ār, *n.* a kind of fishing boat. [Obs.]
pyk'nic, *a.* [from Gr. *pyknos*, compact, solid; and *-ic*.] in psychology, designating or having a body type characterized by roundness of contour, squatness, fleshiness, etc.
pyk'nic, *n.* a person of the pyknic type.
pyk-nom'e-tēr, *n.* same as *pycnometer*.
py'lā, *n.*; *pl.* *py'lāe* or *py'lāg*, [Gr. *pylē*, a gate.] the duct between the iter and the third ventricle of the brain.
py'lā-gōrē, *n.* [Gr. *Pylagoras*, from *pylē*, a gate, and *agōrōs*, to collect.] in ancient Greece, a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council.
py-lan'gū-āl, *a.* of or pertaining to the pylangium.
py-lan'gū-lum, *n.* [Gr. *pylē*, gate, and *angion*, a vessel.] the first and unsegmented part of the arterial trunk in the lower vertebrates.
py'leph-lē-lē'tis, *n.* [Gr. *pylē*, gate, and *phlebs*, phlebos, vein, and *-itis*.] inflammation of the portal vein.
py'lon, *n.* [Gr. *pylōn*, a gateway.]
 1. a gateway.
 2. a truncated pyramid, or two of these, serving as a gateway to an Egyptian temple.
 3. any slender, towering structure flanking an entranceway, supporting telegraph wires, marking a course in an air race, etc.
py-lē-rec'tō-my, *n.* [Gr. *pylōros*, gatekeeper, and *chlōmē*, a cutting out.] the surgical removal of the pyloric end of the stomach.
py-lor'ic, *a.* pertaining to or situated near the pylorus; as, the *pyloric* artery.
py-lō-rūa, *n.*; *pl.* *py-lō-rī*, [Gr. *pylōros*, a gatekeeper.]
 1. the opening from the stomach into the duodenum, the first part of the small intestine.
 2. a structure separating the gastric and somatic cavities in siphonophores.
py'ō-, [from Gr. *pyon*, pus.] a combining form meaning: (a) *pus*, as in *pyogenio*; (b) *suppurative*, as in *pyosis*. Also *py-*, as in *pyemia*.
py'ō-cēle, *n.* [pyo-, and Gr. *kēlē*, hernia.] a hernia which contains pus.
py'ō-cy'ā-nin, *n.* a blue or violet ptomaine found in pus and caused by the growth of *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.
py'ō-cyst, *n.* a cyst containing pus.
py'ō-cy'te, *n.* [pyo-, and Gr. *kytos*, a hollow, cell.] a pus corpuscle.
py'ō-dēr-mā-tī'tis, *n.* [pyo-, Gr. *derma*, skin, and *-itis*.] any purulent skin disease.

py'ō-gēn'e-sis, *n.* [pyo-, and Gr. *genesis*, origin, beginning.] in medicine, the formation of pus; pyosis.
py'ō-gē-net'ic, *a.* pertaining to pyogenesis; producing or secreting pus.
py'ō-gēn'ic, *a.* same as *pyogenetic*.
py'oid, *a.* [pyo-, and Gr. *oidos*, form.] of or resembling pus.
py'ō-nē-phrītis, *n.* [pyo- and *nephritis*.] purulent nephritis.
py'ō-pneū-mō-thō'rax (-nē-), *n.* [pyo-, and Gr. *pneumon*, lung, and *ē. thorax*.] a collection of pus and air or gas in the pleural cavity.
py'ō-poi'tis, *n.* [pyo-, and Gr. *poiein*, to make.] pyogenesis.
py'ō-rhē'ā, *py'ō-rhōe'ā (-rē-), *n.* [pyo-, and Gr. *rhein*, to flow.] a discharge of pus; especially, pyorrhea alveolaris.
py'ō-rhē'ā-ā-l'vō-lū'tis, *n.* an infection of the gums and tooth sockets, characterized by the formation of pus and, usually, by loosening of the teeth.
py'ō-rhē'ā-l, *py'ō-rhōe'āl*, *a. cf.* having the nature of, or characterized by, pyorrhea.
py'ō-sap-rē-mā'tis, *n.* [pyo-, Gr. *sauros*, rotten, and *haima*, blood.] purulent infection of the blood.
py'ō-sis, *n.* [Gr.] the formation or discharge of pus; suppuration.
py'ōt, *n.* same as *pyet*.
py'ō-thō'rax, *n.* an accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity; empyema.
py'ō-xan'thōe (-san-), *n.* [pyo-, and Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] a brownish-red to yellow pigment found in pus.
pyr-, *pyro-*.
pyr'ā-ganth, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *akanthos*, thorn.] an evergreen species of thorn, *Crataegus pyracantha*, with flame-colored berries, found in the south of Europe.
py'rāl, *a.* pertaining to a pyra. [Rare.]
pyr'ā-lid, *n.* [LL. *pyralis*, from Gr. *pyr*, fire.] any moth of the family *Pyralidae*.
py-rāl'i-dae, *n. pl.* a family of moths of which there are many species, mostly small and injurious, as the bee moth, meal moth, etc.; they have narrow, triangular forewings, broader hind wings, and long legs.
py-rāl'i-dān, *a. and n.* same as *pyralid*.
py-rāl'i-did, *a.* of the *Pyralidae* family.
py-rāl'i-did, *n.* a moth of the family *Pyralidae*.
pyr'ā-loid, *a.* of or resembling the pyralids.
pyr'ā-mid, *n.* [Fr. *pyramide*; L. *pyramis*; Gr. *pyramis*, *pyramidos*, a pyramid; ME. had *pyramis*, from L.]
 1. a huge structure with a square base and four triangular sides meeting at a point, built by the ancient Egyptians as a royal tomb.
 2. an object or formation shaped like a pyramid.
 3. in crystallography, a form in which the faces intersect the vertical and lateral axes.
 4. in geometry, a solid figure having a polygonal base, the sides of which form the bases of triangular surfaces meeting at a common vertex.
 5. a tree grown or trained in pyramidal form.
 6. in anatomy, a conical bony projection on the posterior wall of the tympanum, immediately behind the oval aperture (fenestra ovalis) of the ear.
 7. [pl.] a game, pyramid pool.
pyramid pool; a form of pool in which the balls are racked in a triangular form instead of being spotted at the diamonds of the table.
the (Great) Pyramids; the three large pyramids at El Giza, Egypt; the largest is the Pyramid of Cheops.
pyr'ā-mid, *v.t. and v.i.* 1. to build up in the form of a pyramid; to collect in a mass or heap.
 2. to engage in (a series of buying or selling operations) during an upward or downward trend in the stock market, working on margin with the profits made in the transactions.
py-rām'ī-dāl, *a.* [Fr. *pyramidal*; It. *piramidale*.]
 1. of, pertaining to, or of the form of a pyramid.
 2. in biology, conical; pointed, as the prickles of some roses.
 3. in crystallography, same as *tetragonal*.
pyramidal numbers; the third order of figurate numbers.
py-rām'ī-dāle, *n.* in anatomy, the cuneiform bone of the carpus.
py-rām'ī-dāl-ly, *adv.* 1. in the form of a pyramid.
 2. extremely; exceedingly; supremely. [Obs.]*

py-rām'ī-dāte, *a.* pyramidal. [Rare.]
pyr'ā-mid'ic, **pyr'ā-mid'ic-āl**, *a.* pyramidal.
pyr'ā-mid'ic-āl-ly, *adv.* in a pyramidal or pyramidal.
pyr'ā-mid'ic-āl-ness, *n.* the state of being pyramidal.
pyr'ā-mid'ic-on, *n.*; *pl.* *pyr'ā-mid'ic-on*, apex of an obelisk, resembling a pyramid.
py-rām'ī-doid, *n.* [Gr. *pyramis*, a pyramid, and *oidos*, form.] a solid resembling a pyramid.
pyr'ā-mis, *n.*; *pl.* *py-rām'ī-dēs*, a pyramid. [Obs.]
pyr'ā-moid, *n.* pyramidoid. [Rare.]
Pyr'ā-mus and **This'bū**, [L.; Gr. *Pyramus* and L.; Gr. *Thisbe*.] Babylonian love-story is told in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, where he finds her blood-stained veil at their meeting place, kills himself; and Thisbe, who finds him dying, kills herself.
py'rān, *n.* [from *pyron*.] any of a group of closed-chain compounds, C₂H₂O, which contains one oxygen atom and two carbon atoms.
py-rār'y'rite, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *argē*, silver.] a lustrous, dark-red or blackish silver and antimony, 3Ag₂S₃Bi₂S₃, with agonal crystallization.
py're, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire.] a heap of combustible materials arranged for the burning of a corpse or corpses; a funeral pile.
py-rē'nā, *n.*; *pl.* *py-rē'nāe*, same as *pyrene* (seed).
py-rē'nār'lum, *n.*; *pl.* *py-rē'nār'lum*, botany, a pome, particularly one having redness. [Rare.]
py'rēne, *n.* [Gr. *pyrēn*, stone of a fruit, stone or seed of apples, pears, etc.]
py'rēne, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *-ene*.] one of the hydrocarbons, C₁₀H₈, obtained in the distillation of fats, resins, and coal.
Pyr'ē-nē'an, *a.* [Fr. *Pyrenées*, the Pyrenees, of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, a range of mountains separating France from Spain.]
pyr'ē-nem'ā-tous, *a.* [Gr. *pyrēn*, stone of fruit, and *haima*, blood.] having mixed blood corpuscles.
py-rē'nin, *n.* a substance found in the nuclei of cells.
py-rē'noid, *n.* [Gr. *pyrēn*, stone of a fruit, stone, form.] a rounded granule found in chromatophores of *Protozoa* and *Protozoa* and specially active in the formation of starch.
py-rē'noid, *a.* resembling a wart in form.
Py-rē'nō-my-cō'tēs, *n. pl.* [Gr. *pyrēn*, stone of a fruit, and *mykēs*, mushroom.] a group of ascomycetous fungi, chiefly parasitic, very injurious to plants, the ergot, *Claviceps purpurea*, being an example.
py-rēth'rīn, *n.* [L., from Gr. *pyrētron*, few.] a soft resin extracted from *Raietretin* by alcohol and ether. Later research has shown it to be a mixture of two oils and a resin.
py-rēth'rīn, *n.* an alkaloid found in the leaves of *Anacyclus pyraethrum*, the pellitory of Spain.
Py-rēth'rūm, *n.* [L., from Gr. *pyrētron*, few.]
 1. a section of the genus *Chrysanthemum* including various garden plants.
 2. [p-] any plant of this genus; also, the powder made from certain of these flowers.
py-ret'ic, *a.* [Gr., from *pyr*, fire.]
 1. of or causing fever.
 2. feverish.
py-ret'ic, *n.* a medicine for fever; a febrifuge. [Rare.]
pyr'ō-tō-, [from Gr. *pyretos*, burning fever.] a combining form meaning *fever*, *pyretology*; also, before a vowel, *pyret-*.
pyr'ō-tō-gēn'e-sis, *n.* the origin of fever.
pyr'ō-tō-gēn'ic, *a.* of or pertaining to the origin of fever.
pyr'ō-tō-lō-gy, *n.* the branch of medicine which deals with fevers.
pyr'ox, *n.* [from *pyr*, and L. *rex*, king; spelled *pyr* from Gr. *pyr*, a fire, *pyro*, hearth.] a resistant glassware for cooking, etc.; a trademark (*Pyrex*).
py-rēx'ā, *n.* [Mod. L., from Gr. *pyretos*, feverishness.] fever.
py-rēx'āl, *a.* of or having a fever; feverish.
py-rēx'ic, **py-rēx'ic-āl**, *a.* pyrexial.
pyr'ōm (pir'), *n.* same as *fastafite*.
py-rē-lō-m'ē-tēr (pir-), *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, *hēlios*, sun, and *metron*, measure.] an instrument to measure the amount of energy put off by the sun.

tree

led by a trumpet.
 Haahana: so called
 pets in the temple.
 pl., pp.: trumpet,
 trumpet.
 with a trumpetlike
 noise abroad,
 funnel or mouth of
 or blow a trumpet.
 like sound, as an
 a stentor (proto-
 creeper.
 on the trumpet;
 gent or imperative
 shell.
 woody, climb-
 bearing large, red,
 it is native to the
 ted States, but is
 name: also called
 ash, and trump
 reon who plays a
 who signals on a
 as or heralds some-
 long-legged, long-
 birds of the genus
 y; the agami.
 rested crown and
 stris *hecateia*, found
 alia.
 urcoid sea fish of
 th American wild,
 with a loud, res-
Centriscus scolopas;
 e, or snipefish; so
 ular snout.
 of a number of
 ed flowers, as the
 trumpet honey-
 these plants.
 -shaped gall pro-
 United States by
nitcola.
 ty of the bottle
 a twining Ameri-
tempervirens, bear-
 antly colored flow-
 outside and yellow
 rumpet flower.
 et of producing a
 rumpet, or of pro-
 ething.
 nel cut behind the
 it. Dial.)
 y, any one of sev-
Sarracenia, of the
 d States: so called
 umber trumpets.
 l trumpeter in a
 trumpet (musical
 wild lettuce. *Lac-*
 a, shaped like a
 ology and botany,
 extremity like the
 the genus *Triton*;
 because it can be
 l produced by a
 ice; as, to expose
 l), a. having a
 ipet.
propia peltata, of
 America: so called
 used for musical
 trumpetwood and
 ot; moon, book;

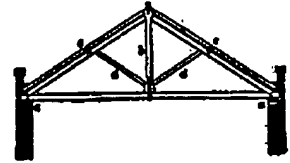
trumpet vine

trump'et vine, see *trumpet creeper*.
 trump'et-weed, n. 1. boneset, a shrubby
 plant with flat clusters of grayish-white or
 purple flowers.
 2. joe-pye weed, a tall plant with large
 clusters of rose or purplish flowers.
 3. same as *trumpet milkweed*.
 4. the sea trumpet (seaweed).
 trump'et-wood, n. see *trumpet tree*.
 trump'ple, n. a gull, the scua.
 trump'like, a. resembling a trumpet; as, a
 trump'like tone.
 trump'tail, a. [L. *truncus*, trunk, and -*ol.*] of or
 pertaining to the trunk, as of a body or tree.
 truñ'cáte, v.t.; truncated, pl., pp.; truncating,
 pp. 1. to cut off a part of; to shorten by
 cutting; to lop.
 2. in crystallography, to cut off or replace
 (an angle) by a plane.
 truñ'cáte, a. [L. *truncatus*, pp. of *truncare*, to
 cut off.]
 1. truncated.
 2. in botany and zoology, having a square
 or broad end; appearing as if cut off at the
 tip; ending in a transverse line; as, a *trun-*
cate leaf; a *truncate tail*.
 truñ'cáted, a. 1. cut short or appearing as if
 cut short.
 2. (a) cut off or replaced by a plane face:
 said of the angles or edges of a crystal or
 solid figure; (b) having its angles or edges cut
 off or replaced in this way: said of a crystal
 or solid figure.
 3. having the vertex cut off by a plane: said
 of a cone or pyramid: cf. *frustum*, *angula*.
 truñ'cáte-ly, adv. in a truncate manner.
 truñ'cá'tion, n. 1. the act of truncating or
 the state of being truncated.
 2. in crystallography, the replacement of an
 edge by a plane, especially by one equally in-
 clined to the adjoining faces.
 truñ'cá-túre, n. in zoology, truncation.
 trunch, n. a small stake or post. [Obs.]
 trun'cheon, n. [OFr. *tronchon*, *tronchon*, dim.
 of *tronc*; L. *truncus*, a trunk, stock.]
 1. a short, thick staff; a cudgel; a club:
 now used chiefly of a policeman's baton.
 2. any staff or baton of authority.
 3. the shaft of a spear. [Archaic.]
 4. a trunk or stem, especially one with the
 branches lopped off. [Obs.]
 trun'cheon, v.t. to beat with a truncheon; to
 cudgel.
 trun'cheoned, a. furnished with a truncheon.
 trun'cheon-er, trun'cheon-er', n. a person
 armed with a truncheon. [Rare.]
 truñ'cus, n.; pl. truñ'ci, [L., trunk, stock.]
 1. in botany and zoology, the trunk.
 2. in anatomy, the trunk or body; also, the
 main stem of a vessel or nerve.
 3. in entomology, the thorax.
 truñ'dle (-dl), n. [altered (after the v.) from
 earlier *trundie*, *trundie*; AS. *trundel*, a circle.]
 1. a little wheel; a roller; a caster.
 2. a kind of small cart or truck with low
 roller wheels.
 3. (a) that motion characteristic of moving
 on small roller wheels; a rolling motion; (b)
 its sound.
 4. a lantern wheel; also, any of its bars.
 5. a trundle bed.
 6. in heraldry, a spool of gold thread.
 truñ'dle, v.t. and v.i.; trundled, pl., pp.;
 trundling, pp. 1. to roll along.
 2. to rotate.
 truñ'dle bed, a low bed that is moved on trun-
 dies, or casters; a truckle bed.
 truñ'dle-head, (-hed), n. 1. in nautical usage,
 the head of a capstan having peripheral
 sockets into which the capstan bars are in-
 serted.
 2. one of the end disks of a lantern wheel or
 trundle wheel.
 truñ'dle-tail, n. a curled tail; also, a dog
 with such a tail. [Archaic.]
 trunk, n. [OFr. *tronc*; L. *truncus*, a trunk, stock,
 stem, from *truncus*, maimed, mutilated.]
 1. the main stem or body of a tree, con-
 sidered apart from its roots and branches.
 2. the body of a human being or animal
 considered apart from the head and limbs.
 3. the main body of a nerve, blood vessel,
 etc., as distinguished from the branches.
 4. a long, flexible snout or proboscis, as of
 an elephant.
 5. in architecture, the shaft of a column.
 6. a box or chest, often reinforced with

metal, cloth, or leather, used to carry clothing
 and personal effects, as for a vacation.
 7. a long tube through which pellets of clay,
 beans, peas, etc. are blown. [Obs.]
 8. a large, long, boxlike shaft, pipe, etc.,
 used to convey water, air, etc. from one
 point to another.
 9. in trunk engines, a large pipe passing
 longitudinally through the cylinder attached
 to the piston and moving with it, its diameter
 being sufficient to allow one of the connecting
 rods to be attached to the crank and the other
 end pivoted to the piston; also, a trunk
 engine.
 10. a lobster pot.
 11. [pl.] trunk hose.
 12. [pl.] tight-fitting, very short breeches
 worn by men for athletics, etc.
 13. a trunk line.
 14. the thorax of an insect.
 15. in nautical usage, (a) the part of a cabin
 above the upper deck; (b) a boxlike or
 funnellike casing, as for a centerboard, for
 connecting upper and lower hatches, etc.
 truñk, a. pertaining to or designating a main
 line, as of a railroad or telephone system.
 truñk, v.t.; trunked (truñkt), pl., pp.; trunk-
 ing, pp. to truncate. [Obs.]
 truñk'back, n. the leatherback, a soft-shelled
 turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*; also called *trunk*
turtle.
 truñked (truñkt), a. 1. having a trunk.
 2. beheaded. [Obs.]
 truñk en'gine, a steam or internal-combustion
 engine in which the connecting rod is
 pivoted directly to the piston.
 truñk'fish, n.; pl. truñk'fish or truñk'
 fish-es, any of a group of tropical fishes whose
 bodies are encased in fused, bony plates,
 with only the mouth, eyes, fins, and tail
 projecting through.
 truñk'ful, n. as much as a trunk will hold.
 truñk hóse, a kind of full, baglike breeches
 reaching about halfway to
 the knee, worn by men in
 the sixteenth and seven-
 teenth centuries.
 truñk line, a main line of
 a railroad, canal, telephone
 system, etc.
 truñk náil, a short nail
 having a convex head,
 used in decorating trunks,
 etc.
 truñk'nóse, n. the sea ele-
 phant.
 truñk'wórk, n. underhand
 or secret work. [Obs.]
 truñ'nel, n. a trestle.
 truñ'nión (-yun), n. [Fr.
tronon, a stump, trunk,
 dim. of *tronc*, a trunk,
 stem.]
 1. either of two cylindrical projections from
 the sides of a cannon, mortar, etc. which rest
 in the cheeks of the carriage, forming sup-
 ports for the piece and an axis on which it
 pivots.
 2. one of the hollow axes on which the cylin-
 der of an oscillating steam engine reciprocates,
 and through which steam is received
 and exhausted.
 truñ'nióned, a. having trunnions.
 truñ'nión pláte, 1. a plate acting as a
 shoulder for a gun trunnion.
 2. a metal plate on a gun carriage under
 the trunnion and covering the upper part of
 the sidepiece.
 truñ'nión ring, a ring on a cannon directly
 in front of the trunnions.
 truñ'gion, n. the act of pushing or thrusting.
 [Rare.]
 truñs, n. [ME. *truss*, from *trussen*, to truss;
 OFr. *trousser*, from *troussier*.]
 1. a bundle or pack.
 2. a bundle of hay, especially one of a
 certain weight (usually 56-60 lbs.), or of
 straw (usually 36 lbs.).
 3. in botany, a tuft of flowers formed at the
 top of the main stalk or stem.
 4. in nautical usage, an iron band having
 a gooseneck used to keep the center of a yard
 to the mast.
 5. in building, a framework of wood, metal,
 or both for supporting a roof, bridge, etc.
 The simplest example of a truss is the prin-
 cipal or main couple of a roof, in which a *a*,
 the tiebeam, is suspended in the middle by
 the king post *b* to the apex of the angle

trust

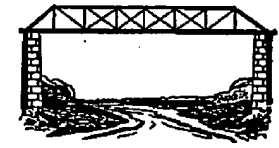
formed by the meeting of the rafters *c c*. The
 feet of the rafters being tied together by the
 beam *a*, and being thus incapable of yielding



in the direction of their length, their apex be-
 comes a fixed point, to which the beam *a* is
 trussed or tied up to prevent its sagging;
 to prevent the rafters from sagging there are
 inserted the struts *d d*.
 6. in architecture, a bracket or modillion
 supporting a projection from the face of a
 wall.
 7. an appliance for giving support in cases
 of rupture or hernia, usually consisting of a
 pad on a special belt.
 8. a padded jacket or dress worn under ar-
 mor to protect the body from the effects of
 friction. [Obs.]
 truñs, v.t.; trussed (truñst), pl., pp.; trussing,
 pp. [ME. *trussen*; OFr. *trusser*, *troussier*, *trous-*
ser, to pack, bind, or gird up, truss.]
 1. originally, to put or make up into a truss
 or bundle; to bundle.
 2. to seize and hold firmly; to seize and
 carry off or aloft: said especially of birds of
 prey. [Archaic.]
 3. to tie up; sometimes with *up*.
 4. to hang; frequently with *up*. [Archaic.]
 5. (a) to enclose or gird (the body) with a
 garment; (b) to tie, fasten, or tighten (a gar-
 ment, etc.). [Now Rare.]
 6. to skewer or bind the wings, etc. of (a
 fowl) before cooking; by extension, to prepare
 for cooking; to disembowel, etc.
 7. in building, to furnish with a truss or
 trusses; to strengthen or support by a truss.
 truñs, a. stocky; round and thick. [Obs.]
 truñs béam, a metal frame serving as a beam,
 girder, or summer; also, a wooden beam or
 frame with a tie rod to strengthen it.
 truñs brídge, a bridge supported largely by
 trusses.



TRUNK HOSE



TRUSS BRIDGE

truñs hóop, in nautical usage, a hoop round a
 yard or mast to which an iron truss is fixed.
 truñs'ing, n. 1. the beams, rods, etc. that
 form a truss.
 2. the act of one who trusses.
 3. constructional trusses collectively.
 4. bracing by or as by trusses.
 truñst, n. [ME. *trust*, *tryst*; ON. *troustr*, trust,
 protection, firmness.]
 1. confidence; a reliance or resting of the
 mind on the integrity, veracity, justice,
 friendship, or other sound principle of
 another person or thing.
 Whoso putteth his trust in the Lord shall be
 safe. —Prov. xxix. 25.
 O Lord God, thou art my trust from my
 youth. —Ps. lxxi. 5.
 3. something received in confidence; that
 which is confided to one's faith; as, to violate
 a sacred trust.
 Reward them well, if they observe their
 trust. —Danham.
 4. responsibility or obligation resulting
 from this.
 5. confident expectation of any event; an-
 ticipation; hope.
 His trust was with th' Eternal to be deemed
 Equal in strength. —Milton.
 6. trustworthiness; loyalty. [Rare.]
 7. keeping; care; custody.
 8. confidence in a purchaser's intention or
 future ability to pay for goods, etc. delivered;
 credit; as, he sells on trust.
 9. something entrusted to a person; a
 charge, duty, etc.
 10. (a) a combination of corporations in
 the same industry or allied industries, usually

use, bull, brute, turn, up; cry, myth; cat, machine, ace, church, chord; gem, anger, (Fr.) both, as; this, thin; azure 1963